

sensorium on the basal half of the distal part, about 3 very short apical setae slightly capitate, and about 5 setae on the basal part; the relative length of joints about as follows: III—90, IV—46, V—51, VI—24+17. Rostrum reaching beyond the middle coxae, obtuse. Posterior abdominal setae a little longer, but slightly shorter than the frontal ones. Cornicles very small, short, not on cones. Cauda broadly rounded, with many long setae not capitate. Legs very long, with many stiff setae which are slightly or scarcely capitate and slightly shorter than those on the front; tibiae stouter than the third antennal joint; hind tarsi striate, as long as the fifth antennal joint, the distal segment nearly twice as long as the basal.

Length of body—about 2.25 mm. Width of head including eyes—about 0.46 mm. Width of abdomen—about 0.74 mm. Length of antenna—about 1.2 mm. Hind tibia—about 1.2 mm. Seta on front—about 0.074 mm. Dorsal seta on basal part of abdomen—about 0.047 mm.

*Host.*—*Pinus massoniana*.

*Hab.*—Taihoku, Taiwan (Formosa).

Some apterous females were collected by me on July 30, 1922. This species was regarded as *Eulachnus rileyi* Williams in my previous papers, but differs from it as stated in the key. Closely allied to *E. americanus* Takah., differing, however, in the larger body, in possessing more setae on the antennae and legs, in the setae less distinctly capitate, etc. The winged form has not been collected. The type specimens will be preserved in the collection of the Department of Agriculture, Research Institute, Formosa.

#### A NEW MELANOPLUS (ORTHOPTERA : ACRIDIDAE) OF THE TEXANUS SERIES.<sup>1</sup>

By V. A. LITTLE, *Texas A. and M. College, College Station, Texas.*

##### *Melanoplus angularis*, new species.

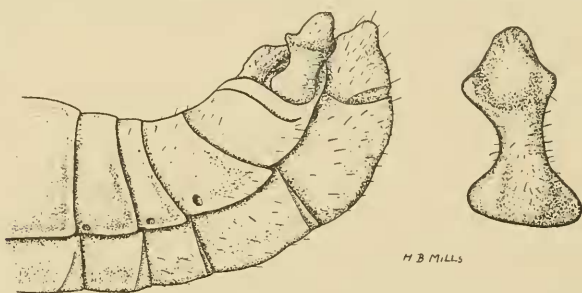
This is the most striking species of the Texanus series due to its angular and peculiarly shaped cerci, the presence of bullations on the supra-anal plate and its large size. The investigator is acquainted with three species of the series in Texas. *Texanus* is confined to the western areas, *warneri* is found in the post oaks of the east central section, while this species is found in the pine woods of east Texas. All three are found only in the spring and early summer.

*Type.*—Male: Walker County, Texas, May 28, 1930.

Size large for series; form robust. General color dark grayish brown dorsally, lighter ventrally. Antennae rusty brown about equal to the combined length of the head and pronotum. Eyes moderately large, oval, the width equaling

<sup>1</sup>Contribution No. 28, Department of Entomology, Texas A. and M. College, College Station, Texas.

about two-thirds the length. Fastigium of the vertex moderately declivent, enlarging apically; shallowly sulcate. Frontal costa about equal, plane above, shallowly sulcate around and below the median ocellus, slightly punctate. Pronotum enlarging but little posteriorly, the hind margin rounded; the metazona about four-fifths the length of the prozona. Median carina very distinct with faint lateral carinae. Post-ocular band extending to the metazona, widening posteriorly. Disk of the prozona marked on either side of the post-ocular band and along its sutures by a dirty gray color. Prosternal spine subconical, mesially enlarged, retrose. Epimera of the meso- and meta-thorax black. Interspace between the mesosternal lobes slightly more than twice as long as broad; lobes of the metasternum attingent. Tegmina short, overlapping, ovate with their apices roundedly pointed, faintly maculate; length less than the combined length of the head and pronotum. Extremity of the abdomen upturned, somewhat clavate. Supra-anal plate triangular, broader than long; sides nearly straight, raised; a sub-quadrate bullation found on either side of the median line near the base. Furcula short, sub-quadrate sub-attingent, inconspicuous. Cerci spatulate, incurved, about three times wider at the widest portion than at the narrowest; the apical half with two angular obtusely rounded projections, the superior process being in a different plane than the inferior one and more prominent. The apex rounded; the area between the projections and the apex concave. Subgenital plate subconical, longer than broad, apically entire. Hind femora exceeding the tip of the abdomen, crossed by three ill-defined fuscous bands; lower and inner surfaces reddish. Hind tibiae red, faintly infuscated basally, with twelve black tipped spines in the outer series.



Tip of abdomen and cercus of male.

MEASUREMENTS IN MILLIMETERS.

	<i>Length of Antennae</i>	<i>Length of Pronotum</i>	<i>Length of Body</i>	<i>Length of Tegmen</i>	<i>Length of Hind Femur</i>
Type .....	9	6.25	25	7.5	14
Paratypes (21).....	9-10.5	5.75-6.8	23-28.25	7-9.5	13-14.8

*Allotype*.—Female. Walker County, Texas, May 28, 1930.

Size large for series, considerably larger than the male; form robust. General color as in male except somewhat duller. Antennae infuscated apically; length less than that of the combined length of the head and pronotum. Eyes oval with

the width equaling about three-fourths the length. Fastigium of the vertex as in male, almost plane. Frontal costa sub-equal; shallowly sulcate around the median ocellus, sparsely punctate. Pronotum enlarging posteriorly, slightly arched; hind margin rounded. Metazona three-fourths the length of the pronotum; median carina distinct; lateral carinae sub-obsolete. Post-ocular band reaching the metazona, broadening posteriorly. Prosternal spine sub-conical, retrose. Pleura marked with black. Interspace between mesosternal lobes broader than long; that of the metasternal lobes wedge-shaped. Tegmina oval, slightly overlapping with their apices bluntly pointed; length slightly less than combined length of the head and pronotum, faintly maculate. Ovipositor moderately exerted. Hind femora reaching tip of abdomen, marked by three indistinct fuscous bands; color beneath reddish. Hind tibiae red, somewhat infuscated, with eleven or twelve black tipped spines in the outer series.

MEASUREMENTS IN MILLIMETERS

	<i>Length of Antennae</i>	<i>Length of Pronotum</i>	<i>Length of Body</i>	<i>Length of Tegmen</i>	<i>Length of Hind Femur</i>
Allotype .....	9.5	7.75	33	9	17.5
Paratypes (9).....	9.5-11	7.5-8.5	29.75-35	8.75-10	16-18

The type, allotype, and paratypes are being deposited in the U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

THE LINNEAN TYPES OF ICHNEUMON FLIES: BY A. ROMAN,  
*Entomologisk Tidskrift, 1932, Separate, pp. 1-16.*

For over a century hymenopterists have made little effort to ascertain the exact identity of the Linnean species of Ichneumonoidea, although for many, at least, the types have been easily accessible since the acquisition of the Linnean collection by the Linnean Society of London.

It has remained for the student best equipped for the study to examine and report on the Linnean types of Ichneumonoidea. To this study Dr. Roman brought not only his fine discrimination and judgment but also his long experience and intimate knowledge of the fauna that was the source of nearly all of Linne's species of Ichneumonoidea. Probably few, if any, will find cause for disagreement with Dr. Roman's expressed opinions as to the identity of Linné's species.

Comparatively few radical changes in nomenclature will result although the failure of the European authors properly to identify the Linnean species results in much synonymy of species. Probably the most startling change is the transfer of the specific name *praerogator* from the genus *Dyspetes* in the Tryphoninae to *Angitia* in the Ophioninae, with the necessary renaming of a species that has gone under the name *praerogator* for more than a century. Another surprise is the fact that the species that has come traditionally to be known as *manifestator*, genotype of *Ichneumon*, does not occur in the collection at all, and that the name must be applied to a species that has gone under another name for more than a century and a half.